Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1863. NUMBER 168.

DEFORTED BATTLE IN VIRGINIA—OUR FORCES OCCUPY CULPEPPER.

France Blockading Mexican Ports—American vessels Allowed to Coal.

A VALUABLE BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

AN IMMENSE EXPEDITION LEAVES BEAUFORT, S. C., FOR THE INTERIOR.

Threatened Raid On the Border Towns of Maine by Rebel Blue Noses.

AN IMPORTANT RADICAL CONVENTION AT NEW ORLEANS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

We have reports of a considerable fight on the Rapidan to-day, but no particulars have been received. The movement once contemplated of occupying the hights at Centreville for the winter has been abandoned by Gen. Meade, and an advance ordered to a position forward of that which he has been holding. He is determined to accomplish this. One corps was pushed forward the Rapidan to-day, which movement has undoubtedly brought on a collision with the enemy's advance guard.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 25.

Culpepper and vicinity are now occupied by a strong force of our infantry, with batteries.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 25.

The arrangements in regard to sutlers' supplies, as indicated and directed by general orders 105, army of the Potomac, are in full operation, giving general satisfaction to sutlers and the army.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1863.

Some members of Congress have been over the holidays, working in committee rooms. The Committee on Ways and Means have become stuck on petroleum, a portion favoring a heavy tax while others resist it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1863.

The camp at Benedict, on the Patuxent, St. Mary's county, Md., under the command of Col. Wm. Birney, on Thursday last promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, his commission to date from May 28, 1863, contains 2,400 colored soldiers, comprising the 4th, 6th, 9th and 19th regiments. The three former are full regiments, but of the latter only four companies have yet been raised. Gen. Birney, however, is rapidly procuring recruits with his camp dispatch, with which he pays frequent visits to adjoining plantations. He has raised beside the above named, the 1st and 3d colored regiments, and has enlisted since the beginning of the war 3,100 slaves, the residue being free negroes. Gen. Birney says that the chief obstacle in the way of his operations is the circumstance that their masters who enlist are obliged to leave their wives and children in the hands of masters who are sure to maltreat them in revenge for the loss of the husband and father. Tens and hundreds of such have come to the camp offering to enlist if they could take their wives and children with them, or could be assured that they would be safe and well cared for during their absence. A law declaring the freedom of the wife and children of every slave who shall enlist into the service of his country, would, in the opinion of Gen. Birney, do more to stimulate volunteering from this class of the population than any other provision of law, except one putting them on the same footing with white soldiers as regards pay and emoluments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The amount of Cornwall's robbery in the redemption bureau turns out to be at least $100,000. How much more he abstracted no one knows, nor is there any official method of ascertaining. Taken to his house on two officers, and there kept constantly in their presence, he at night broke down and confessed his crime and indicated where the property could be found. A trunk contained $57,000 in five-cent bills, $5,000 in Treasury notes, and $30,000 in gold, of the cut halves of mutilated notes, which he had not time to assort, and which were awaiting the matching necessary for advance in passing as vouchers. After the discovery of his robbery, he was kept in a room at the Treasury for two days under surveillance and moral suasion. He would confess nothing, and was sullen in his denial of guilt. He repeatedly expressed desire to see his wife, indicated the place of concealment of the stolen money, and he was taken to his house in Georgetown as mentioned. His subsequent movements have been going on for months. The mutilated notes to be cancelled and subsequently burned were cut lengthwise through the middle, one half went to Secretary Chase the other to the Register. They were ... and summed up according to their denominations, and if they compared with Cornwall's accounts, were returned to his own office to be destroyed by fire. At the time of burning, a little messenger boy, who had begged to watch the process, was astonished to see Cornwall occasionally slip a package of half notes into the side pocket of the coat he was throwing them into the furnace. He innocently inquired of a clerk named Platt if Cornwall had a right to do that thing. The game was up. A hack was called, and the felon walked right into it. His avowed reason for plunging into this system of villainy was his conviction that all other Treasury clerks, in responsible and confidential offices, were feathering their nests by stealing, and a determination to have a hand in. A salary of only eighteen hundred dollars a year, and a large family, with the immense cost of living here, helped the fool to take this view of his official rights and personal interests. In each package he pocketed there were always one hundred bills. Frequently three or four hundred notes of five, ten, twenties, fifties, one hundreds. Uncut notes, subsequently received and held back to an amount equal to these vouchers, made his bank sometimes very great—ten or twenty thousand dollars. Immense preparations for Christmas festivities had been made in his home, and a daughter was soon to be married from it.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Dec. 26, 1863.

A heavy robber took place on the stage line between here and La Crosse on Sunday night, but has been kept dark to enable the officers to detect the thieves. Some of these are constantly a National Bank, and were sending $35,000 in United States bonds to Washington by Franklin Steele. They were placed in the trunk and strapped on the back of the stage. A few miles this side of Lake City, the trunk was cut off from the stage, and no trace of it has yet been found. The robbery took place about nine o'clock in the evening. Two men have been arrested at Lake City on suspicion.

Everybody celebrated Christmas by taking a sleigh ride, it being the first good sleighing of the season.

Letters from Hatch's Battalion, at Pembina, report the troops comfortable in winter quarters, and the mercury 39 degrees below zero.

Father Andre, the Commissioner appointed on the part of the Government by Gen. Sibley, has gone to Turtle Mountain to confer with the Sioux on the subject of peace.

A Rebel Blockade-Runner Captured.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The rebel iron blockade-runner Cheatam was captured by the gunboat Huron, about December 1st, in Doboy Sound, Ga., while attempting to run to sea with a cargo of cotton, tobacco, rosin, etc.

The Blue Nosed Rebels Threatening Maine.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The St. Croix Herald, printed at Calais, near the borders of New Brunswick, states that much excitement exists there in consequence of apprehensions of a contemplated raid by the rebel agents and ... from the vicinity of St. John's. The people of Calais and Eastport have formed themselves into Home Guards, and obtained arms and ammunition, and hold themselves in readiness for any raid that may be attempted.

An Important Expedition.

BOSTON, December 26.—The Traveller of this city has a letter from Beaufort, South Carolina, dated the 22d instant, which says: An expedition is about starting. All is hurry. No one knows the destination, but the fact that it is to be commanded by Gen. Seymour indicates that it is of importance, for he is a fighting man. The order to strike tents was given at six o'clock and at ten they were off.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—At a late Convention held of free State men called for the purpose of choosing unconditional men to a convention of Union men of these States, to be held at Louisville, Ky., a delegation of colored men was admitted to seats in the Convention, and the Convention opened with prayer by a colored man. Hon. Wm. Durant presided. An adjourned meeting of the Convention will be held on the 22d, at which an effort will be made to have the Convention held in New Orleans.

A party from the 30th Ill. regiment scouting as far as Trinity, on Black river, captured 30 prisoners.

Acting Masters Hamilton and Hannin and two assistant Engineers, Stone and Planket, captured with the Harriet Lane, arrived here on parole.

Bounties to Recruits.

OFFICE ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GEN., SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 22, 1863.

To Capt. William James, Provost Marshal, First District, Chicago, Ill.:

CAPTAIN: I have just received the following important dispatch, the substance of which has already been telegraphed to you, viz:

A law has been passed to the effect that no bounties, except such as are now provided by law, shall be paid to recruits enlisted after the 25th (5th) of January next. The only bounty provided by law is the one hundred ($100) dollars authorized by act of Congress, promulgated in General Order forty-nine (49), series of eighteen hundred and sixty-two (1862), from this office. Bounties will be paid, in accordance with existing orders, to recruits who enlist before January fifth (5th), inclusive, for the three years' organization in service, as authorized by the War Department, and in process of completion.

By order Secretary of War.

A knowledge of the fact that the present bounties will positively cease on the 5th proximo, should, and I hope will, stimulate enlistment to the utmost, for the few days that remain.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Lt. Col. 4th U. S. Cav., A. A. P. M. G., Ill.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The ram Dictator was successfully launched this morning.

The steamer Corsica from Halifax the 19th, and Nassau 21st, arrived this noon.

Several steamers with cotton from Wilmington arrived at Nassau, and had cleared again to return.

The following is additional to New Orleans news:

The arrivals of cotton at New Orleans for the week ending 18th, amounted to 2,699 bales. Receipts of sugar for the week 2,080 hhds.

The Era says matters at Natchez remain quiet. The rebels are in large force in the vicinity, but have thus far refrained from attacking the Mississippi fleet. The Era says since the firing on the Henry Von Phul all boats have passed up and down unmolested. The fleet of Congress lies at or near the vicinity of Morganzia Bend. A guard is stationed within in easy range of the point where the boats were formerly placed. At the mouth of the Red River a large force of gunboats has been assembled, and as there is now a depth of nine feet of water on the bar at that place, it is expected we shall soon hear of these boats having ascended the Red and Washita Rivers, doing all the damage to the enemy in their power.

From Texas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The steamer Washington, from New Orleans the 19th, and the Mississippi, 18th, arrived this port.

The Washington brought one hundred thousand dollars in specie. The Mississippi brought a lot of rebel prisoners, including Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner.

Navigation on the Mississippi river is less impeded, the gunboats keeping a sharp look-out.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. Washington has concentrated his forces at Niblonds and Lavaca, and they are doubtless in our possession by this. It is believed that San Antonio will soon be in our possession, where our troops would command the overthrow of the rebels under Magruder.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24.—A man named Rawlings, supposed to be a Major in the rebel army, was arrested in this city yesterday and sent to Fort Jefferson, Illinois.

Another of John Morgan's followers was arrested yesterday and confined in the military prison. Several members of Morgan's old command have been picked up in this city within the past week.

One hundred and ninety-six rebel prisoners have arrived from Nashville since Sunday.

Fifty-two recruits were received from Springfield, Illinois, and eighteen from Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. Forty recruits from different parts were also received and forwarded.

French Blockade of Mexican Ports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Information has been received at the State Department to the effect that orders have been sent by the Imperial Government of France to the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval force in the Pacific Ocean, to place in a state of blockade the ports of Acapulco and San Blas, but there is no intimation of any hostility on the part of the Emperor of the French, he has decided that American packets which constitute the line between Panama and San Francisco shall continue to have the privilege of touching at Acapulco, in order to renew their stock of coal which they may need for the voyage to San Francisco. It is also understood that these vessels shall ... or receive any passengers ... at that port, or any merchandise.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25.—Major Gen. Butler returned this morning from Point Lookout, where he has made a thorough inspection of the prisons and hospitals. He also examined into the probabilities of a revolt among the rebel prisoners, and took important steps to prevent it. Gen. Hallows, condition of the rebel subjects there, which testimony was satisfactorily correct.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The rules reinstating the new passport system have been extended to foreign vessels, and this fact was communicated to the British Consul yesterday.

The English bark Circassian was seized here yesterday, under suspicious circumstances, and many arrests made.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Golden Wedding.

[From the New York Tribune, Dec. 25th.]

On Saturday evening, Commodore Vanderbilt's golden wedding was celebrated at his residence, No. 10 Washington Place, and never, it is safe to say, has an occasion of the kind come off more satisfactorily. This distinguished couple were married in 1813, when the gentleman was aged nineteen and the lady a year younger. A family of thirteen children have blessed their union, twelve of whom are now living to rejoice in the fiftieth anniversary of their parents' wedding day.

Since that quiet marriage day, when this happy couple commenced life with nothing but youth, singular personal beauty, mutual affection and indomitable energy as their portion, they have had a career of success almost unparalleled. Slowly at first, but afterward with signal ability, they have attained reputation, wealth, and that power which wealth and wonderful energy combined have rendered second to that of no private citizen in our country; and in all this time God has so blessed them in their home that death has taken but one child from their hearthstone. Three sons and nine daughters, eight sons-in-law and two daughters-in-law, thirty-two grand children and two great grand children were almost all present at this Golden Wedding. Besides these, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Esq., a brother of the Commodore, was present, and three young sisters, with a whole bevy of nieces and nephews on both sides. The whole party numbered about a hundred, and formed a splendid company, each of whom was akin to the others. Beyond these, very few invited guests were present, among them Mrs. Christopher Colt, and a very lovely young daughter, of Hartford, Connecticut, with one or two old friends of the family living in the city.

At seven o'clock P. M. the guests were assembled, and passed out from the drawing-rooms into a spacious dining-room, in which all the splendid presents were deposited. There a profusion of bracelets, portemonnaies, gold plate, exquisitely carved chess-men, superbly bound Bibles, brooches, and, fami...ar ornaments of every kind, made the whole table one blaze of gold.

The Commodore's princely gift to his matron bride occupied the centre of the table. It was a miniature propeller of pure gold, fashioned after the New York steamer Vanderbilt, and made expressly for this occasion. It is twenty inches long, and five wide, with exquisitely wrought reversing levers, rivets, and all the appointments of a steamer the delicate machinery was set in motion.

Here follows a long list of the costly presents made to the parents by the children and grand-children, together with a description of the palace and the edition, all of which we omit.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Gen. Schofield Can't be Confirmed—High Price for Rusty Board.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1863.

Gen. Schofield is still at large in this city, starring it among Copperheads and secession sympathizers. He yet clings to the hallucination that he is to be confirmed by the Senate. Not all the blandishments of ten Executives could procure this thing. Gambleism only rules on the Copperhead side of the Senate, and that is in a minority so beggarly that even Schofield will shun its support. He evidently intends to rely upon the President to get his confirmation through as an Administration measure; but it won't do. Schofield's days of military glory and administrative tyranny are ended. He has strutted his brief hour upon the stage, and Mr. Lincoln ought to decently sound his managerial whistle and direct his exit.

HIGH PRICES FOR RUSTY BOARD.

The hotel and boarding-house keepers are having a delightful time now, and their happiness will increase as the spring months come round. The hotels are raising their prices for board, and as for rooms, the meanest apartment in worth five dollars a week for the best from twenty to fifty! Some of the good, honest members, who come from the country, and have not parted yet with the old fashioned notions of moderation and honesty, are astonished at the impositions practiced here, and grow angry. It will do them no good, however. They must submit—like the rebels. It does no good to kick against the pricks. Better take it pleasantly, and "down with the dust." I have met with one sensible member. He says: "I don't care anything about the prices, for I expected to be cheated out of my salary before I came here, but I do object to paying $30 a week for a dirty room a nasty table. I ask for clean sheets and a clean knife when I pay such prices!" This man has sense, but poor soul, he is destined to disappointment. I would like to have some one show me the hotel in Washington that will not let the favorable time pass to secure the trade for all time to come.

The attention of our citizens is now turned in the direction of Chicago, and the completion of the Leavenworth and Cameron road will be followed by a tide in another advance in favor of the continued prosperity of the Metropolis of Kansas.

$20,000,000 for Bounties, Etc.

While the bill appropriating $20,000,000 to paying bounties, &c., to recruit our armies, was under discussion, Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that no part should be used to raise, arm or pay any ... who had been in the rebel army, or who ... allegiance to place the Democratic party right on the records, demanded the yeas and nays, which was just what the Union men wanted.

An effort was promptly made by some of the Democrats to stop it, but it was too late. Roll was called, and many who would have voted against raising colored troops on ... vote vote, voted right when they found they had to go on the record. Fernando Wood, Kerrigan, Stebbins, Pendleton, Odell, and others, voted with Owen Lovejoy and Thaddeus Stevens. Samuel J. Randall voted for the resolution, with Cox and most of the Pennsylvania and Western Democrats.

No little abuse has been heaped upon Cox by his friends, who allege that this step has done more to defeat the desires of their party than all the action of the Union men for months, and that about one more such a call would annihilate them.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN TURKEY.—Mr. John Brown, Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, writes as follows, in a private letter, respecting the employment of black soldiers in Turkey:

"Here are plenty of black soldiers and officers, who do as well as whites; but there is no prejudice here against color, as in the United States. Slavery is not hereditary, and a freedman is on a footing, legally, with the white man. We are, as civil disabilities against him, and he is left to seek whatever fortune God gives him, like any other human being."

The Cleveland and Columbus Railroad Company propose to donate $10,000 for the relief of soldiers' families, and it is believed that the other railroad companies in Ohio will follow their example.

AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO CATCH SHEEP.—Never seize them by the wool on the back. It hurts them exceedingly, and in some cases has been known to kill them, particularly in hot weather, when they are large and fat. The best way is to avoid the wool altogether. Accustom yourself to catch them by the hind leg, or, what is still better, by the neck, placing one hand under the jaws and the other on the neck, just under the ears. By lifting up the head in this manner, a child may hold almost any sheep without danger to the animal or himself.

HIGH FEEDING.—In fattening cattle and sheep, or keeping milch cows, few farmers appreciate the advantages of high feeding. A large amount of food is required to keep the animal alive, and the milk, or flesh and fat which is obtained, is derived from the food given in excess of this quantity. If a horse will draw a ton, and the empty wagon weighs 15 cwt., we can only take a load of 5 cwt., but attach another horse and we can take a load of 20 cwt. In other words, the effective power of two horses is five times as much as one. It is so in feeding; nine pounds of hay, ... pint of ... and sheep—it is the five pounds of extra feed that we give which produces the desired milk and fat. To give only enough food to keep the animals in a stationary condition, when the object is to get them fat, is manifestly absurd, and so gives them only a little more than is necessary, and thus get a little fat, but poor economy, when by a few pounds more food we might double or treble the amount of fat or milk.

NEVER STARVE YOUNG ANIMALS.—It is as unprofitable as it is cruel to starve young animals. They never get over it. Better put the old ones on short rations. They can stand it. But young animals are growing and need plenty of good food to furnish bones and sinews. We believe in the importance of good pedigree, but it must be admitted that there is much truth in the proverb, "the breed goes in at the mouth;" and this is especially the case while the animals are young.

OXEN VS. HORSES.—Oxen cost far less and can be kept cheaper than horses. The wear and tear of a yoke and chain is less than that of a set of harness, and cost much less; and if an accident, such as breaking a leg should happen to one, he is not a dead loss; for if kept as he should be, and as every farmer will find it his interest to keep his cattle, he will make beef, while a horse in like circumstances, would be a dead loss.

MILKING YOUNG COWS.—It is said that young cows, the first year they give milk, may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time desired desirable; but if they are allowed to dry up early in the fall, they will, if they have a calf at the same season, dry up at the same time each succeeding year, and nothing but extra food will prevent it—and that only for a short time. Two drachms of sugar of lead, dissolved in a quart of water, is good for inflamed teats.

SHEEP WANT WATER.—Many farmers or sheep growers think that sheep need little or no water in the winter; or, at least, if they need any, they can eat snow. To deny sheep water in winter is manifestly injurious; and to compel them to eat snow to quench thirst is very unwise. A great portion of the food consumed by all animals in the winter is expended in maintaining the heat of the body. Warming the food and water, and thus saving the sheep will have to eat, is so much taken from the animal, and enhances the demand for food.

COTTON GROWING.—The United States census for 1850 gave the average product per acre of ginghamed cotton in the several cotton States as follows: Florida, 300 pounds; Tennessee, 300; South Carolina, 330; Georgia, 500; Alabama, 525; Louisiana, 550; Mississippi, 650; Arkansas, 700; Texas, 750. It will thus be seen that Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, four States that are about to resume their allegiance to the Union, are the most productive cotton States of the Union, which looks as if a full supply of the staple will soon be within our reach.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Domestic quiet is a jewel; love the light of it.

Be whatever you will, but, first of all, be yourself.

Revenge is a more punctual paymaster than gratitude.

The way European affairs are stirred up just now—with Poles.

A poor fellow that pawned a watch says he raised money with a lever.

The London *Post* says Forgetfulness is the child which is dandled in the lapse of time.

If a pretty woman asks you what you will bet, answer that you will lay your head against hers.

When a ship goes into port, she usually steadies; when port goes into a man he usually reels.

The idle are sorely put to it for means to kill time, while Time quietly proceeds to kill them.

Experience is a pocket compass that a fool never thinks of consulting until he has lost his way.

The life of a fool could no more go on without excitement than a pantomime could without music.

Some one calls the high crown hat, which has been so long in fashion, the "cylinder of civilization."

The swells of the ocean soon subside. There are a good many "swells" on land that subside about as soon.

Mr. Noggs, speaking of a blind woman, says, "I've seen more ... with one eye, and even where inducements of that city no more than equal those of her rival, Chicago. There is no doubt but that we shall have a railroad from the opposite bank of the Missouri River to intersect the Hannibal and St. Joe Road, in full operation within six months from this date. The whole project looks very much satisfactory to the parties concerned, and preliminary surveys are being made. The road is now graded for ... miles out of our city, and arrangements are being made to finish the balance as soon as the weather will permit. The ... will be ... and very dull.

PROVISIONS.—Pork sold at $18.50@$18.75 for mess, and $16.50@$17.00 for prime. Lard is held at $18.50@$17.50 in all that is offered; light mess nominal at $17.00, long cut hams at 12c; salted shoulders 9c. Lead and lime are both quiet and steady. Rice—Receipts for 48 hours 9,000 bags. Market active and tending down, but opened with a decline of 25c. Sales at $5.00@5.25, closing on 20 bags at the former rate. Sugars—Receipts for 48 hours 1,000 hhds

Special Notices.

Miscellaneous.

HILTON'S CEMENT.

NOT ALCOHOL
A MEDICAL CONFECTION.
VEGETABLE EX
A PURE TONIC
DR. HOOFLAN
GERMAN BIT
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila.
LATEST OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

JONES & EVANS.

For the Army.

NOTICE TO ENROLLED MEN.
To Serve for One Year.

RECRUITS FOR
OLD REGIMENTS.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL
DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass.

BIRDS! BIRDS! BIRDS!

$60 A MONTH—We

ARABIAN COFFEE—Wholesale

JUST OUT!—The Priest and

LOST HAIR RESTORED.
DR. JOHN PINN.

ARABIAN COFFEE—Wholesale

SUPREME COURT OF ILL

MEN OF ILLINOIS,

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.
Intercepted Rebel Correspondence.
Inside History of Block-ade Running.
Napoleon's Projection to the Trade Examined.

THE MERCANTILE CONVENTION.

Replies of the Governors to Lovell.

THE FINANCES.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Dec. 26, 1863.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Dec. 28.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1863.

HALLECK'S DISPATCH.

Gen. Halleck's Visit to Chattanooga.

Military Operations of the Past Year.

His Views on Future Movements.

Had Halleck promptly sent 60 Northern Regiments to Grant at the Rapidan, with orders to move forward on Richmond, that Army of the Cumberland, which we sent to the relief of Gen. Grant was broken up, and its fragments sent to Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri.

But no reinforcements were sent to the army of the Cumberland, and it was left to fight its battles with Georgia militia, doing nothing else to the enemy.

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Miscellaneous.

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The undersigned, General Agent for the Sale of the above Cement, in all the States and Territories of the United States, except Illinois, is now prepared to receive orders for the same, which will be promptly attended to. Price $1 per bottle, or $6 per dozen. Address, HILTON'S CEMENT, Box 5,000, Boston, Mass.

NOT ALCOHOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT

A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be entirely prevented by taking a dose of these Bitters occasionally.

And a few bottles will prevent YELLOW FEVER, in all cases of exposure.

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY.

They will cure the above diseases in nine cases out of ten.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Where any manufacturer sold under the name of Bitters or any preparation sold under the name of Bitters, or any preparation containing Alcohol, which was not entitled to the name of Bitters has claimed and will continue to claim that Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS contained Alcohol, the undersigned will prosecute such person or persons to the full extent of the law. Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS contains no Alcohol, Whiskey, Brandy or Rum, but is entirely a Vegetable preparation, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians and Clergymen in the country.

Certificates accompany each bottle.

Price of the Bitters, $1 per bottle, or half dozen at one time, $5.

Sold by druggists generally.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a highly concentrated combination of all the valuable remedial properties contained in the Bitters, but without the Calisaya Bark and Orange. It is recommended for those cases of debility and prostration of the system where a tonic is required, but where the patient cannot bear the bitter taste of the Bitters. Price $1 per bottle, or half dozen at one time, $5.

Sold by druggists generally.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,

Late C. J. JACKSON & CO.'s Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A REMEDY

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have a world-wide reputation for their extraordinary virtues in relieving and curing all Throat and Lung Diseases. Public Speakers and Singers will find them invaluable for clearing the voice. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations which may be offered. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

A. KNEELAND, CHEMIST, PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine has the words "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" blown in the glass. Each box has a fac-simile of my signature on the wrapper. All others are worthless imitations.

A. KNEELAND.

Attention, Soldiers and Friends of Soldiers.

Attention is solicited to the advertisement of all having claims against the Government, in which will be found the address of one who will attend to the collection of claims promptly and without charge, unless successful. Thousands of Soldiers and their friends are entitled to money from the Government, which they do not receive for the reason that they do not know how to obtain it. Many widows are entitled to pensions, and do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been wounded, and are entitled to pensions, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have contracted diseases, and are entitled to pensions, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to bounty, who do not receive it for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to back pay, who do not receive it for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to prize money, who do not receive it for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial limbs, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to commutation in lieu of artificial limbs, who do not receive it for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial eyes, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial hands, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial feet, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial arms, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial legs, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial eyes, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial hands, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial feet, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial arms, who do not receive them for the same reason. Many soldiers have been honorably discharged, and are entitled to artificial legs, who do not receive them for the same reason.

Special Notices.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Extraordinary Cures.—Cancers, of every variety, however painful their nature, however deep-seated their location, however obstinate their character, however desperate their condition, all are alike subdued by the searching, purifying, and healing properties of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Erysipelas, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Ulcers, Sores, Wounds, Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Fevers, Debility, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Nerves, Skin, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, Piles, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Weakness, Impurities of the Blood, and every complaint, disease, or infirmity to which the human frame is subject, are cured by these Pills and Ointment. Manufactured only at HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 25 cents, 62 cents, $1, $1 50, $2, $5, and $10 each box or pot.

Dr. James,
Former Hospital, Clarion, Hospital, Paris, graduate in 1837, now can be consulted at his office, specialties in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Blood and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Impotency, Indolence, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Marriage, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Pimples on the Face, Blotches on the Body, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Bones, Joints, Skin, Ulcers, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, Scrofula, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, Bones, Joints

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1863.

THE CITY.

SCHOOL COMMR.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Control of the S. S., at their room, No. —, corner of Dearborn and Randolph Streets, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the Commander in Chief,
J. A. KNIGHTLY, Jr., Secretary.
CHICAGO, December 26, 1863.

☞ "H" will send his or her full name to this office, he or she shall receive full credit for the effusion.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—John Dwyer, in the police court yesterday, was fined $20 and costs for assaulting officer Powers and tearing his clothes.

LIBERTY AND ECONOMY.—OUR-HALF OF THE MONTH ILLUSTRATED.—The Hon. John Wentworth puts one dollar and fifty-six cents for State and county taxes on personal property, for the year 1863. Decidedly economical.

RIOT.—John O'Neil was brought up in the Police Court yesterday, charged with creating a riot, going into the house No. 260 Madison street, and handling the furniture and everything else that he could lay hands on. He was held in the sum of $600 for further consideration on Monday morning.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—A new banking house is about to be built in Chicago, for A. D. Reed of Galesburg, the well-known banker there. It will be located on the east side of Clark street, between Lake and Water streets, and will have forty feet of frontage. G. P. Randall will be the architect.

REMEMBERING THE LITTLE ONES.—The lady managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, request us to return thanks in their behalf to Messrs Vergho & Rushing for $50 worth of toys presented by them, to the children of that Institution on Christmas day.

CHRISTMAS DRUNKS.—The Police Court yesterday was occupied by a little more than the average number of drunks. They were fined in sums of three to five dollars with costs. Among them was a special policeman, who had so far ignored the duties of his position as to become not only drunk, but so disorderly as to have interfered with an officer; $10 and costs.

FROM CAMP DOUGLAS TO THE NAVY.—Capt. John D. Harty, (commanding Northwestern Recruiting Rendezvous,) leaves this evening for New York, with one hundred prisoners of war, from Camp Douglas, who have taken the oath of allegiance, the President's Emancipation Proclamation to such, and enlisted for two years in the U. S. Navy.

STRIKE AMONG THE MECHANICS.—As is well known to most persons interested, there has been an extensive strike among the mechanics of different trades in the Eastern cities. A meeting was held on Saturday evening at Meeder's Hall, to complete arrangements for a Mass Meeting of Mechanics to be held at Whitcomby Hall, on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, this Monday evening. Hon. Geo. C. Bates, Hon. Lyman Trumbull and S. S. Hayes, Esq., are an nounced to address the meeting.

A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.—About 3 o'clock on Christmas afternoon a colored man named Richard Hoard, a stranger in the city, was brutally attacked by five or six ruffians near the corner of Jackson and Sherman streets. Some of the scoundrels held Mr. Hoard while another cowhided him severely in four places—one near the jugular, another only prevented from reaching the heart by an intervening rib. The wounded man was taken to Wheeler's store at the corner of Clark and Jackson streets, and his wounds were dressed by Dr. M. W. Cuse.

PERSONAL.—It will gratify the many friends of Major C. W. Davis, of the 1st Illinois Regiment, to learn that just previous to the late assault on Knoxville, he was unanimously elected Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment. The Colonel was very seriously wounded in the assault above alluded to, having been struck in the lower part of the thigh, the ball tearing the bone and making its way out six inches below. The wound is a painful one, and will confine incapacitate him from active service for a considerable time. It will be remembered that Col. Davis, a gallant officer was very seriously wounded at Stone River.

PRESENTATION TO OUR POST MASTER.—The clerks in the Chicago Post Office presented Mr. Scripps with a splendid Photographic Album, manufactured to order in Philadelphia, and procured for the occasion by J. R. Walsh. The Album contained the likenesses of every employee in the Post Office, that of Gen. Armstrong, 1st assistant, being a full-page picture, as a frontispiece; the others being arranged alphabetically. The photographs were taken by E. H. Gard, No. 103 Lake street, and were true to life, finished in the highest style of the art, and reflect great credit upon Mr. Gard. The presentation was made by Mr. Allen Dutch, on Christmas eve, and the whole affair passed off very pleasantly.

A FALSE ALARUM OF CONFLAGRATION.—One day this week a young and evidently handsome lady called at one of our prominent banking institutions, soliciting funds for the "Widows Home." She was respectfully attired and wore a short lace veil. The sobbing fear one employed to another around the counter sky praised the merits of her charity and made her way, and left with a fair donation. *Every one who contributed one dollar a fee stealth of "The Proclamation."*) A party of gentlemen standing in the corner were applied to, some of whom gave liberally; they left the office, and the lady passed from them to another part of the room. One of these remarked, "I'll subscribe five dollars if she will make that veil off." The remark was overheard by a gentleman who was transacting some business with the paying teller. He immediately approached the lady and desired to possess one, remarking that he could not collect five dollars for the "Widows" unless he handed him the veil with the subscription enclosed. The veil was presented at the request, and the money was collected, and the veil handed over to the lady who pocketed the five, promised the veil, and withdrew with a graceful bow. The veil was not returned, and the lady has not been seen since.

It is needless to say that the gentlemen were victimized; the money is gone like that collected by Antioch College, and the "Widows Home" will have several items mentioned the public against giving except to those who carry books stamped with the Secretary's or President's Seal and signed by its President, T. B. Bryan.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Murderer of Pershaker Discovered—Confession of the Murderer—The Villain Now in Bridewell Jail.

Two months ago the public mind was agitated by an excitement, the same in direction, if less in kind, to that caused by the exploits of Lacrosia Boyle. On the 30th of October, the body of Fred. Pershaker, a well-known citizen of Chicago, residing on Madison street near Loavitt,—was found lying about a mile from the toll-gate on the Southwest Plank Road. He had been shot in the head. The murderer was not known, and the people were painfully anxious to know who it was that thus rendered life insecure. Three or four days after the murder, the body of a man was taken out of watches and clocks was found on the canal bank near Brighton, under circumstances not the most suspicious, but the cause of death was unknown, and the fact that his pockets had been rifled, pointed towards violence, although no marks were found on his person. No clue was obtained to his identity, and he was buried as an unknown. It is now ascertained, almost beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the murdered man and the lamp-post one and the same person, who is also known to have committed another most unprovoked murder, and by his own confession, has killed three others, making six individuals who have fallen by his hand.

About two weeks ago, a farmer named Crook, residing in the town of Leroy, Boone county, was visited at night by a fellow who remained until late and then asked to be allowed to stay all night, which was refused. He left the house, and Crook on going out soon after to the barn, was shot from behind, and fell to the ground a corpse. The assassin then turned out in peace, but could not find the murderer. Sheriff Andrews of Belvidere was put upon his track and succeeded in capturing him, on the 24th, during a large horse-pistol at his supper, and thus only prevented from shooting by receiving a hearty blow.

The circumstances under which this man was captured, induced Sergeant George Miller, of the Second Precinct Station, to go out to the jail at Belvidere and interview the prisoner. He was furnished in Chicago by the said of which he hoped to be able to identify him. A man answering to the description of the murderer of Pershaker had been seen